Mohave County Miner.

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Our Greatest Danger.

The national banks constitute, by far, the most powerful financial organization that ever had an existence in this country. The celebrated national bank of Jackson's time, at the head of which was Nicholas Biddle, was but a pigmy compared with this organization. Biddle's bank, in its time, was thought to be a pretty strong concern; in fact, it gave General Jackson a rather lively tussel to get the better of it, but that was a single institution, located in the good old Quaker city of Philadelphia, whereas the present national bank organization numbers some 3800 separate institutions, scattered throughout the length and breadth of every state and territory of the Union, and is infinitely more far-reaching in its influence.

With headquarters in New York these banks can reach out in any direction and make themselves felt everywhere. Their association for political purposes is said to be complete, and they operate through the American Bankers' association. They owe their existence to national legislation and are essentially the pets, as well as the creatures, of the government. In all matters relating to public finance they act in harmony, and, it is presumed, under instructions emanating from Washington, though promulgated from Wall street. The treasury department, under whatever administration, is subject to their beck and call, and the republic is humiliated by the frequent visits of the secretary of the treasury to Wall street for instructions in finance.

We read in the news items of the New York Press of March 31st, just past, that "Mr. Carlisle secluded himself for the rest of the evening. He spent the most of yesterday in a bank parlor down town. His business here is intended to give assurance that the president will make no concessions to the free silver men."

Congress, likewise, whether Democratic or Republican, yields implicit obedience to the demands of these banks. Children at school are not more regardful of the master's orders than are a majority of the members of either house of the national legislature to the behests of the banking power. Presidents are nominated and elected by them, and cabinets formed under their dictation. To secure concert of action on public and political questions, "strictly private" circulars are issued from time to time, as occasion seems to require, and the entire 3800 establishments act as one.

The national banks belong to no political party, both parties, when in, belong soul, body and breeches, to them. Their sway in all public financial matters is practically absolute. They constitute the one great power in the land. They can enforce legislation or prevent it, at will. Of course their end and aim is money making; for that object alone they exist, and for that is their power always exerted. No higher or other aim in this world is known to them; but all this, so far as the individual banker is concerned, is legitimate as the world goes. The fault is in creating such a power by law. In that lies the wrong and the danger.

The word money-making is here used in the sense of money-getting. The banks create no wealth, nor do they add value to products. Their business is dealing in values created by others, and their aim is always the absorption of wealth already created. The successful money-changer is the one who excels, not in sowing the seeds of wealth, but in gathering the harvest. And yet the banker has his uses. He is of advantage to the community when he so directs the means under his control as to encourage enterprise and promote industry; but quite the contrary when his energies are directed to political ends and to the gathering of wealth through the agency of government.—Los Angeles Herald.

Some time ago a hospital physician, after laboring indefatigably to extract a marble from a child's throat, rushed to his office after more instruments. After he was gone a police officer, who had witnessed the doctor's unsuccessful efforts turned the child upside down, shook it by its heels and out dropped the marble. —Exchange.

More Powerful Than Steam.

I, for one, believe, says a Boston Transcript correspondent, that we are on the eve of a great era of applicable force, and that the wasteful methods of steam and electricity will be relegated to a desuetude such as has overtaken the stage coach.

The grounds of my belief are based not wholly on hearsay, but chiefly on a curious experience. A few days ago a young man living in the vicinity of Boston tok me to his room and showed me an apparatus which he had himself constructed with amazing ingenuity and skill. The fundamental primum mobile of this simple machine was musical vibration. I have no right to describe the apparatus, but the force produced in an incredibly brief interval of time by means of a fiddle bow was so enormous that there seemed to be no way of measuring it, and the chief difficulty in the way of practical application lay in the regulation of this force, which, if directed full upon a human being, the inventor believed, would instantly vaporize his body. A single drop of water confined in a hollow steil tube was resolved by a small fraction of this possible energy into a moter capable of running an engine, if properly applied.

It is well known to all scientific men that a cubic foot of atmospheric air contains latent (if one might use the term), or in suspension, force enough to kill a regiment. Musical vibration seems to set free a portion of this energy, and its resources are infinite. If once they can be regulated it will be the simplest and most inexpensive way of doing all manual work, for it will require no heat.

The young man who thought out this wonderful series of apparatus is self-made, not having had great advantages of education; but for pure genius, I think, whether as a practical inventor or as a theoretical experimentor, he will take high rank among the great of the world.

In his great tribute to the memory of Kossuth Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said: "The chord of the love of liberty beating in the hearts of the American people, as we mourn for the great Hungarian, simply responded to the whole world kin" This is strictly true. Kossuth was a citizen of the whole world, and his name goes down to the pages of history side by side with those of Lafayette and Kosciusko. He was the greatest friend the Jews have had in all the history of five slowly revolving centuries, and those downtrod len people in Europe, now better off in America than they ever have been or could hope to be elsewhere, bless the name of the great Magyar. As "a man without a country," he was the grandest figure in modern Europe. France held out open arms to welcome him to citizenship, and Americans would only have been too proud to call him brother; but he died as he had lived, the great cosmopolite, the grandest citizen of the world.—Los Angeles Herald.

Mr. Cleveland will see before he leaves the white house that his seigniorage veto was a tactical blunder of the worst description and a financial opinion unsupported by facts. Statesmanship cannot follow the president through his explanation. If all our currency and finance is to be controlled by an unreasoning terror at the name of silver, the argument of the veto may be a consistent part of the general policy. Otherwise statesmanship must accuse him of a glaring inconsistency in the principal feature of the message.—St. Louis Republic.

A curiosity in the shape of a Delhi, N. Y., town bond for $500 was turned into the town treasurer a few days ago. It was punctured so full of pinholes as to be almost unreadable and it bore other evidences of hard usage. As soon as its genuineness was determined, however, the money was paid on it and a county official made an investigation. Its late owner finally admitted that he had carried the bond for years pinned fast to his undershirt, and that, as he changed his shirt quite frequently the bond had become full of pinholes.

The Irrigation Movement.

Active preparations are now being made for the next National Irrigation Congress to be held about September 15th, at some point in the west not yet determined on. The last Congress, which was in session an entire week in Los Angeles, October, 1893, appointed commissioners in every Western State and Territory, whose duty it is to prepare a report to be submitted to the coming congress covering all the features of special interest in each state and territory of the arid west. These reports will show the amount of arid and semi-arid land; the amount of land now irrigated, and the acreage believed to be irrigable; the sources of water supply, developed and possible of development; the cost of procuring, storing, and delivering water on lands; state legislation, in force and needed; National legislation as to the disposition of arid lands and government control of water sources; and such other points as may suggest themselves to each commissioner as being pertinent to their own state.

The commission for Arizona is composed of J L. VanDerwerker, Chairman, Yuma; Geo. E. Goodfellow, Tucson; Thos. Davis, Kenilworth; W. D. Fulwiler, Phenix; D. J. Brannen, Flagstaff

The citizens of Arizona are cordially invited to correspond with any of these gentlemen, and give them such information as they may possess on the points to be covered by their report, as it is designed to cover every point of interest which can be suggested. Information covering the work of the National Committee can be obtained from Fred L. Alles, Secretary, Los Angeles, California, and information as to the work in Arizona from any of the Commissioners named above.

H. H Abbott, who has been out for several weeks with Jack Ranken on a prospecting trip on the desert, arrived home last evening. They had been operating about thirty miles east of Twenty-nine Palms. It is a quartz country, and they have found no placer ground as far as prospected. Six locations form the result of their trip, but they are in doubt, as are all the miners and prospectors there, whether they are in San Bernardino or Riverside counties, and don't know where to record their location. There is a great scarcity of water. They had to haul what they used 12 miles, but are sinking a well at the mines and are now down 25 feet. If they strike water it will aid greatly in developing the camp A force of men will be sent out in a few days to prosecute work. —San Bernardino Index.

A Nevada exchange says: The snow at the Morning mine at Mullan, Idaho, is something fearful, considering the season of the year. It is from ten to twelve feet deep, the boarding-house and several buildings of various kinds being completely covered. It is not likely that it will be gone in less than two months under the most favorable circumstances.

"In no event, therefore," says Manager Huntley, "can there be any resumption of operations at the Morning within the next two months."

A correspondent of the Graham County Bulleti states that L. Whitman, with a detachment of cavalry from Ft. Grant followed the Kid's trail and captured most of the stolen horses, or rather the horses were picked up as the Kid dropped them in his flight. A dead cow which had been killed with arrows was found on the trail.

The aeronaut who made an ascent in Paris and was supposed to be lost escaped after a thrilling experience. He intended to make a short ascent, but was caught by a violent upper current and carried 80 miles in 45 minutes. He was dragged along the surface for six miles in the Champagne district before he made a landing.—Paris Figaro.

An old law of Paris forbids kissing in public places. A cabman who saw his wife only once a week gave her his weekly kiss in front of a restaurant the other day. Both were arrested. The cabman was fined $5. He gallantly paid the fine, remarking that the kiss was worth it.—Exchange.

A Pure Baking Powder.

A baking powder that can be depended upon to be free from lime and alum is a desideratum in these days of adulterated food. So far as can be judged from the official reports, the "Royal" seems to be the only one yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely without one or the other of these substances, and absolutely pure. This, it is shown, results from the exclusive use by its manufacturers of cream of tartar, specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal," the manufacturers of which control the patents under which it is refined.

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoratively, says of the purity, wholesomeness, and superior quality of the "Royal:"

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance."

Prof. Love's tests, and the recent official tests by both the United States and Canadian Governments, show the Royal Baking Powder to be superior to all others in strength and leavening power. It is not only the most economical in use, but makes the purest, finest flavored and most wholesome food.

Governor Frances, of Missouri, has this to say of newspapers: Each year the local paper gives from $500 up in free lines to the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten, and in all fairness with men he ought to be supported—not because you like him or admire his writings, but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliantly edited or crowded with thought, but financially it is of more benefit to the community than the teacher or the preacher. Understand me. I do not mean mentally or morally, but financially, and yet on the moral question you will find most of the local papers on the right side. To-day the editors of the home papers do the most for the least money of any people on the face of the earth.

The number of miners going into Cochiti is increasing daily. The following Colorado miners will outfit here to-day and leave for the district to-morrow: Albert Wagner, Trinidad; Frank Speers, Rico; James Stakes, Rico Charles McIlvan and John Bright, of El Paso, will also leave to-morrow.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The city of Glasgow, in Scotland, has a multitude of low-legged and knock-kneed children, made such by an almost exclusive diet of potatoes, they not getting bread, which contains the elements which stiffen and strengthen bones; and the same lack occasionally produces the painful specimens of rickety hunchbacks to be found in American tenements.

Representative Bland expects to call a meeting of the coinage committee very soon to consider the free coinage bills pending before it.

Snipe Surgery.

An interesting account of how birds treat wounds by surgical methods was recently presented by the Physical Society of Geneva by M. Fatio. In this it was stated that the snipe had been observed to apply a dressing of feathers to wounds, and even to bandage a broken leg. Any creature with legs as long and brittle as a snipe's ought really to know how to take care of them. A case recorded of a snipe, both of whose legs had been broken by a misdirected shot, is the most interesting example of snipe surgery. The poor creature contrived to apply dressings of feathers and a sort of splint to both limbs, but unfortunately, in doing so its beak got wound fast with feathers, and as it could not use its claws to get rid of them and open its mouth, it was nearly dead from hunger when it was found In another case a snipe that flew away with a broken leg was afterward found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position, and secured them by a ligature of a kind of flat-leaved grass wound around the limb spirally, and fixed by a glue-like substance —West American Scientist.

A Warning to Juries.

A case which warns jurors to use the greatest care in sifting circumstantial evidence is reported from New Hampshire. A French woodchopper disappeared from the vicinity of Concord, and two men who had been with him were charged with his murder. The circumstantial evidence against the accused was strong, and might have convinced a jury of their guilt. Human blood was found on the shoe of one and a check containing the missing man's name found in possession of the other. The mystery has just been cleared up by the discovery of the missing man in another county and the suspects have been discharged.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Trashy Literature.

Authorship is now going through one of its periodic eras of triviality. Writers of both sexes and all classes have apparently given their attention to a psychological review of mental, moral, and physical maladies. The style of novel that has lately come into fashion is not to be recommended. It contains evidence of morbidity in the author, and is not healthy reading for the public. The "Heavenly Twins" and books of that malarial genesis are interesting as signs of the times. But the curiosity they excite is ephemeral, and Mrs. Grand as well as her fellow laborers in this field of eroticism give no promise of occupying a place on the bookshelves of posterity. —Press.

Senator Walsh, recently appointed by Governor Northen defined his position the other day in very few words: "I am for the Wilson tariff bill. I am for an income tax. I am for the free coinage of silver, and I am for the repeal of the state bank tax. If I hadn't been I wouldn't have been sent here."

At the winter palace, St. Petersburg, there is a room full of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones. The empress of Russia is allowed to borrow from this room after giving a receipt for what she takes, and generally the grand duchesses are allowed to borrow from it also.

The title colonel comes from the word almost the same in several languages, signifying a columns. The colonel was so called because he led or commanded the column.

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